



Five Years in Review

2005-2010



▼ A Message from Senior Staff

Our employees and volunteers answered the challenge to find new and innovative ways to deliver the quality services and programs the citizens have come to expect from the city of Scottsdale.

On July 1, 2010, Scottsdale Fire Department celebrated its 5th Anniversary as a municipal fire department. Since that historic day, we have responded to more than 115,000 emergency calls and have grown stronger and more efficient as an organization. Looking back, it is remarkable what has been accomplished in such a short period of time.

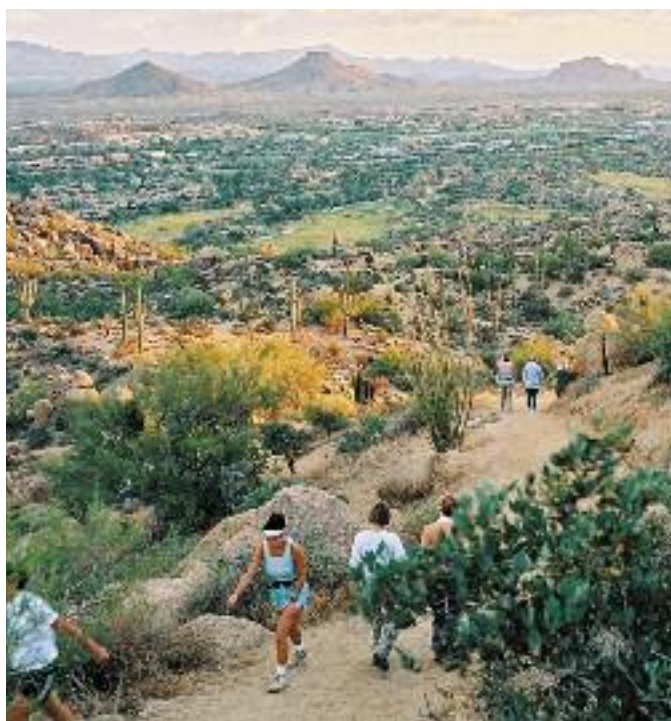
Our employees and volunteers answered the challenge to find new and innovative ways to deliver the quality services and programs the citizens have come to expect from the city of Scottsdale. We have grown professionally and worked as a team to identify opportunities for savings and budget reductions without negatively impacting the community or safety.

This report is not inclusive of every accomplishment to date, but highlights a number of the department's programs, services, and achievements in the past five years.

Special thanks to our fellow city employees and elected officials for their continued support and dedication to public safety. It is a great pleasure and privilege to serve the residents and visitors of Scottsdale each and every day.

As always, we welcome your feedback, comments, and suggestions as it pertains to the operation of our organization. Let us know how we are doing by sending an e-mail to fire@ScottsdaleAZ.gov or call 480-312-8000.







About the City of Scottsdale

The city of Scottsdale is 184.2 square miles and has a population of more than 240,000 residents. The city is 31.35 miles long, with the narrowest portion approximately two miles wide, and the widest portion approximately 11 miles wide. It borders Phoenix and Paradise Valley to the west; Carefree and the Tonto National Forest to the north; Fountain Hills and the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community to the east; and Tempe to the south.

Scottsdale is also home to the McDowell Sonoran Preserve, that is planned to include more than 50 square miles of natural open space consisting of mountains, foothills, and high desert areas.

The Transition

On July 1, 2005, Scottsdale's fire protection service went through one of the most dramatic transformations in recent U.S. fire service history. After nearly 54 years of contracted fire protection service with Rural/Metro Corporation, the city of Scottsdale appointed William L. McDonald as its first municipal fire chief in June 2004.

Under the fire chief's leadership, a dedicated team of employees representing various city departments helped ensure the transition of emergency fire and medical services for Scottsdale was executed seamlessly and without interruption.

Staffing and Deployment

Scottsdale Fire Department currently employs approximately 265 people, of which, nearly 240 are firefighters. All personnel assigned and working in the field are certified, at a minimum, of Firefighter II, Emergency Medical Technician-Basic (EMT-B), and Hazardous Materials First Responder. More than 50% of the workforce is certified as an Emergency Medical Technician-Paramedic (EMT-P).

Scottsdale has 14 fire stations that house a total of 12 engine companies, four ladder companies, two 3,000-gallon water tankers, four brush trucks, one hazardous materials vehicle, two aircraft rescue fire fighting (ARFF) foam vehicles, and a technical rescue response vehicle.

 *The McDowell Sonoran Preserve is planned to include more than 50 square miles of natural open space consisting of mountains, foothills, and high desert areas.*



Automatic Aid System

The Scottsdale Fire Department is part of one of the most sophisticated automatic aid systems in the country. Twenty fire service agencies are dispatched through a centralized dispatch system operated by the Phoenix Fire Department. All units dispatched through the Phoenix Fire Department Regional Dispatch Center are equipped with global positioning technology called Automatic Vehicle Location (AVL). This ensures that the closest and most appropriate unit, regardless of jurisdiction or boundaries, is dispatched and responds to any type of call.

Throughout the past five years, Scottsdale units have responded to an average of 21,835 calls within city limits and 2,214 automatic-aid responses outside the city of Scottsdale annually.

Mapping System

Scottsdale firefighters have responded to more than 115,000 calls for service since July 1, 2005, with an average response time of four minutes, 22 seconds. Accurate street mapping plays a key role helping the department reach its response time goal of four minutes or less, 80% of the time.

Through a partnership with the city's Information Technology (IT) Division, a citywide, physical review of all Scottsdale streets was conducted. After changes and verifications were complete, the updated maps were given to the Phoenix Fire Department Regional Dispatch Center so they could be synchronized with the computer-aided dispatch system. These same maps also appear on the computer or Mobile Dispatch Terminal (MDT) installed on each emergency response vehicle.

The precise location of an emergency call on the digital map, along with any pertinent patient or premise information, is extremely valuable when seconds count.

Member Development & Recruitment

Recruitment and retention of the highest-caliber employees is critical to current and future successes. Since July 2005, Scottsdale Fire Department has conducted two unique recruitment processes.

During the first recruitment in 2006, a list of the top 50 most-qualified candidates was developed from a pool of more than 2,000 applicants. From this list, firefighter-recruits were selected for the 07-01 and 08-01 academies. Twenty-eight men and women have completed the intensive fire academy and successfully transitioned into full-time firefighter positions after a year of probation.

In April 2010, a second recruitment was held through a collaborative partnership with Chandler and Tempe Fire Departments and termed the "Tri-City Fire Recruitment." More than 1,500 potential applicants were registered in a three-day period to take the written test and be considered for future employment with one of the three departments, as positions became available.



Firefighter Training

The Tri-City Firefighter Recruitment was the first of its kind in the Phoenix-metro area. Utilizing this multi-jurisdictional model allowed for the pooling of staff, facilities and resources, thus reducing costs.

In an effort to prepare current employees for future career advancement, pre-promotional workshops are offered to prepare members for promotional opportunities. Programs have been instituted for the rank of fire engineer, captain and battalion chief. Since the transition, six engineers, eight captains, and two battalion chiefs have been promoted.

Firefighting is a highly-technical job that requires specialized training, physical fitness and continuous learning. In an effort to reduce costs and overtime staffing, department-sponsored training has shifted to being offered predominantly on-duty and online, but remains a top priority.

Improvements at the Tom Hontz Police & Fire Training Facility include a four-story burn tower, modular classrooms, locker rooms, and a flashover and forcible entry prop. An eight-station natural-gas-fed fire prop area was also built in partnership with Southwest Gas. The gas props include a gasoline-style tanker trailer, a passenger vehicle, and an electrical transformer box, and were constructed at no cost to the city.

As a leader in the East Valley Training Consortium, new multi-agency training opportunities are being offered to help firefighters stay up-to-date on the latest trends and skills. These joint-training opportunities, such as the East Valley Regional Quarterly Ladder Training, foster positive relationships and ensure consistency during large incidents. Certification and training for specialized responses, such as hazardous materials, technical rescue and aircraft rescue firefighting, are also conducted regionally on a regular basis. The pooling of instructors and training materials reduces cost while maintaining quality.



EPCR is a computer-based software program used by paramedics to document a patient's medical history, vital signs, and chief complaint on medical calls.

Cardiocerebral Resuscitation

In 2006, Scottsdale Fire Department and its ambulance provider, Professional Medical Transport (PMT), trained first-responders in a new form of CPR called Cardiocerebral Resuscitation (CCR). This new technique focuses on circulating oxygen-rich blood to the heart and brain using continuous chest compressions. At the same time, Scottsdale became one of the first and most successful Arizona cities to begin tracking cardiac arrest survivals through the Department of Health Services SHARE (Save Hearts in Arizona Registry and Education) program. Through this coordinated statewide effort, cardiac arrest survival rates are tracked throughout Arizona and the information is provided to schools, businesses and public safety agencies. In the past three years, survival rates for Scottsdale patients suffering an out-of-hospital cardiac arrest have tripled thanks to this new CCR technique and an increase in bystander CPR rates.

Electronic Patient Care Reporting (EPCR)

In January 2010, Scottsdale Fire Department implemented a new paperless documentation system in partnership with PMT Ambulance. EPCR is a computer-based software program used by paramedics to document a patient's medical history, vital signs, and chief complaint on medical calls. Previously, all patient documentation was completed with pen and paper for processing and filing. Some of the benefits of this new electronic system include more accurate and thorough documentation, an ability to analyze real-time data, and the seamless integration with other pieces of diagnostic equipment, such as cardiac monitors. The paperless system is also more environmentally friendly and a key step in becoming recognized by the Arizona Department of Health Services as a "Premier EMS Agency."





Scottsdale firefighters utilize up-to-date, modern equipment to provide the highest level of service to the community.

Physical Resource Management

A variety of specialized tools, equipment, apparatus and physical resources are necessary to provide safe and effective emergency services to the community. Resource Management has worked closely with field personnel through the Teams' process to develop and implement various programs and initiatives. The teams that have played a key role include Research & Development, Apparatus, and Facilities Support. Through this working relationship, team members have provided input and recommendations for the design and purchase of primary resources needed for the department.

FACILITIES

Since July 2005, nearly 90% of existing fire department stations and/or structures had some type of facility improvement. These much needed upgrades and improvements ranged from kitchen and locker room remodels, to the addition of automatic emergency generators. Two temporary modular buildings were also replaced at fire stations due to their condition.

The department's newest station, Downtown Scottsdale Fire Station 2, is located in the heart of Old Town Scottsdale and opened in July 2008. In September 2009, the 12,000-square-foot station was awarded a LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) Platinum certification and is a part of the city of Scottsdale's green building initiative.

Construction of two new fire stations, Eldorado Park Fire Station 1 and Cactus Acres Fire Station 8, began in April 2010 and are anticipated to be completed within one year. These new stations, one in the southern half of the city and the other in the central corridor, will help reduce response times in those areas.

APPARATUS

At the time of the transition to a municipal fire department, only front-line apparatus were owned by the city of Scottsdale. There was not a reliable reserve fleet available for use when units were out of service for preventative maintenance or repairs. The addition of three ladder trucks, six engines, and one brush truck, has provided for improved reliability of emergency response apparatus through increased in-service times. To ensure future reliability, an apparatus acquisition plan was developed for the long-term sustainability of the department's fleet.

EQUIPMENT

Scottsdale firefighters utilize up-to-date, modern equipment to provide the highest level of service to the community. The department ensures equipment is safe and within fire service industry standards. Through an equipment acquisition and maintenance program, money is budgeted for equipment to be replaced on a scheduled and rotating basis. For example, thermal imagers used by field personnel were replaced in 2008. This technology provides firefighters with enhanced rescue capabilities by providing clearer pictures and improved data in heavy smoke and hostile fire conditions.





Human Resources & Administration

A number of procedures and administrative tools have been improved to allow for better tracking of overtime, staffing, and budget expenditures since the transition to a municipal department. Two examples of such improvements include upgrades to TeleStaff, which manages daily field and special event staffing, and FireRECORDS, a record keeping process and paperless incident reporting tool.

In an effort to streamline processes and create efficiencies, a new public records request process was developed. Through collaboration with the Police Department's Records Unit, a combined public safety records request process was implemented.

The Fire Department also worked with the Planning Department to increase opportunities for businesses and the community to submit fire plans electronically for review. The program was initially developed and tested in 2005 then fully implemented in July 2007. The electronic plan submittal process is a more efficient and environmentally-sensitive method than the previous submittal process.

Workplace Wellness & Safety

The department's Safety Program has grown and evolved in the last five years. Significant changes with positive results include a shift to a broader situational awareness for safety, an expanded role for the Safety Team, improved training, and a more streamlined reporting process.

One of the key successes was the development of a more collaborative relationship between the Fire Department's Safety Team and the city's Risk Management staff. This partnership led to an improved documentation program for reporting injuries and the development of a peer-review process for all injuries and accidents.

The department also introduced more current and frequent OSHA training through CentreLearn, an internet-based learning management system. In addition, safety was added as one of the core components in the annual performance management process. A focus on rewarding safety in the workplace through accountability has resulted in a 65% reduction in injuries along with a 65% reduction in severity of injuries during the 09/10 fiscal year.

Internal Communications

In an effort to communicate with employees that work a variety of shifts at stations throughout the city, a weekly newsletter called "FireLine" was developed to share key department news, policy changes, training opportunities, photos, citizen thank you letters, dispatch statistics and program highlights. In addition to FireLine, a variety of communication channels are used to share information including use of the department's intranet site, e-mail, staff meetings, video conferencing, and station visits.

During the H1N1 pandemic flu in 2009, Scottsdale Police, Fire and Emergency Management worked closely with the county and state health departments and local hospitals to keep city employees and the community informed about the flu virus. Employee hotlines, a special television program on Scottsdale's CityCable 11, community presentations, and various printed materials were used to disseminate information such as flu prevention tips, signs and symptoms, vaccine clinic dates and locations, and medical leave policies.



Fire Safety Legislation

Scottsdale Fire Department played an active role in supporting national legislation to improve base Building and Fire Code documents. Key initiatives included automatic sprinkler protection requirements and efforts to address the increased hazards of lightweight construction. More specifically, Fire Department representatives testified at the International Code Hearings and voted in support of the changes that led to the residential sprinkler requirement being included in the 2009 and 2012 editions of the International Residential Code.

At the local level, members helped successfully coordinate the state's effort to defeat legislation that would have removed the ability of local jurisdictions to establish improved safety requirements in their local codes, like sprinkler protection.

In addition, Scottsdale, along with all communities with a population more than 75,000, participated in a program to evaluate and update the identification, inspection and training programs associated with hazardous materials facilities, as required by SB 1112 (Hazardous Materials Reporting). The final report and recommendations were completed and submitted to the Arizona Division of Emergency Management.

Community Preparedness

The Fire & Life Safety Division initiated an outreach program with large local businesses and residential properties to provide fire warden training and an evacuation evaluation program. Participants in the program thus far include high-rise residential properties, nursing homes and large commercial businesses.

The department also enhanced its collaboration efforts with local Scottsdale schools by putting into place programs to test and upgrade the safety components of existing facilities. During the same time period, staff worked closely with the Scottsdale Unified School District in the design, inspection and complete re-build of three of the four high schools within the city of Scottsdale.

Additionally, a new Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was established with the State Fire Marshal's Office to officially update and transfer responsibility for plan review and safety inspections for all local schools and county and state buildings to local fire departments. This ensures a higher level of review and compliance with local and national safety guidelines for facilities within our jurisdiction.

Business Risk Analysis

In 2009, an Engine Company Inspection program was developed and instituted for the city of Scottsdale. The program assists the Fire & Life Safety Division by utilizing on-duty crews to conduct lower-hazard commercial-business safety inspections. The program also provides opportunities for positive interaction with the local business community, raises individual safety awareness levels, and provides an opportunity for fire units to become familiar with the buildings and potential hazards in their first-due area. Any major safety or code violations identified are referred to Fire & Life Safety staff for follow-up.

Wildfire Preparedness

Fire officials teamed up with the McDowell Sonoran Preserve Commission and the city's Planning Department to evaluate, address, and educate the public about wild land interface issues facing Scottsdale. New invasive plant guidelines were developed and combined with updated Natural Area Open Space (NAOS) defensible space requirements to provide for increased community fire safety, while recognizing and respecting our local environmental ordinances. These local guidelines have established Scottsdale as a leader with Maricopa County's initiative to develop a countywide program to address wild land interface issues.

In 2009, Ancala West Estates was recognized as the first "Firewise" community in Maricopa County. This national program, used to evaluate a local community's infrastructure and make recommendations to reduce the impact

of wild land fires, was modified and applied to the high-desert areas with assistance from the Arizona State Forestry Division. As more local areas implement these guidelines, significant wildfire safety improvements are being established throughout the city of Scottsdale.

To further prepare for the heightened wildfire risk during the hot, dry summer months, Scottsdale Fire Department participates in the annual Central-Arizona Wildland Response Team (CAWRT) Regional Training exercise. This interagency drill, along with annual in-service training, helps prepare firefighters for the unique demands, tactics and specialized equipment used to fight brush and wild land fires in urban interface areas.



Special Events

The city of Scottsdale is home to several national and international special events. Two of the largest and most notable include the annual Barrett-Jackson Collector Car Event and the PGA Tour's Waste Management Open Golf Tournament. These two special events last seven days each and occur within 30 days of each other during January and February. In 2009, these two events combined drew an attendance of more than 750,000 patrons.

To effectively staff and support local events, such as the Scottsdale Culinary Festival, along with large-scale special events, such as the 2008 Super Bowl and 2009 NBA All-Star Game, the Scottsdale Fire Department Bike Team was expanded from 12 to 25 members in 2007.

Specially-trained firefighters on bikes carry gear so they can respond to medical emergencies, ranging from minor cuts to heart attacks, in crowded areas, parks, or streets with limited vehicle access.

The Fire & Life Safety Division streamlined their special event inspection and permit process to raise the safety level at the numerous weekend and signature special events in Scottsdale. The communication efforts, preventive measures, and processes in place were dramatically tested and proven to work in January 2010, when a severe weather disturbance brought high winds, rain, and a tornado warning during the Russo and Steele and Barrett-Jackson automobile auctions and events.





Youth Education & Outreach Programs

Unintentional injury prevention for children begins with education. Scottsdale Fire Department's Community Relations section focuses on ensuring families have the information they need to protect their loved ones. Since the transition, several new safety programs that address high-risk areas have been implemented to meet this goal.

The theory behind the programming offered is that it needs to be fun, interactive and taught at the appropriate grade level. Safety classes addressing water, fire, and road safety are offered to pre-K, kindergarten and first grade classes using storybooks to reinforce the learning. For instance, the story "No Dragons for Tea" addresses exit plans, meeting places, and smoke alarms. Mini-musters are also used in schools up to third grade with skills stations including exit plans, bucket brigades, turnout races, and "knocking down" a house fire.

Driver safety is being addressed at Scottsdale public high schools. Approximately 6,000 students have been reached since June 2005 through special programming, including crash rescue scenarios and in-classroom presentations. Emergency response training on search and rescue, triage, and basic first aid has also been provided to a number of teen clubs and service organizations.

Unique collaborative programs with Scottsdale Police Department have also been developed for teens such as the Public Safety Teen Academy. For the past three years, students aged 14-18 spent a week with Scottsdale Police and Fire personnel learning about careers in public safety and building general skills, including how to perform hands-only CPR, use an AED, and operate a fire extinguisher. The week-long academy has been shown to build character, start friendships and jumpstart individuals on their career path.



Adult and Senior Safety Programs

One-third of seniors fall every year and the majority of these individuals fall at home. Since falling can rob individuals of their health and independence, a prevention program was developed to address this critical health problem. The Home Safe Home program is part of the 2Fit2Fall collaborative of the Fire Department, Senior Centers, and Scottsdale Healthcare, to reduce falls and increase the health and well-being of residents.

Home Safe Home volunteers visit seniors in their homes, check for tripping and falling hazards, and refer to additional services. Volunteers also discuss fire safety and install a free smoke alarm. More than 200 residents have received a Home Safe Home visit and at least one-third have gone on to have grab bars and/or lock boxes installed at their homes.

Twice a year, Scottsdale Fire staff and volunteers gather in target neighborhoods to install new battery-powered smoke alarms in homes free of charge. Since a fire can double in size every 30 seconds, it is critical that families and individuals be quickly alerted to a fire. More than 100 Scottsdale Homes have had an old or non-functioning smoke alarm replaced with new smoke alarm.

Hands-Only CPR

A person in cardiac arrest has very little chance of survival unless a bystander or loved one takes immediate action until paramedics arrive. Nationally, 75% of bystanders do nothing when a person is in sudden cardiac arrest.

In an effort to increase survival rates, Scottsdale Fire began teaching the community how to perform Hands-Only CPR and use an AED. Free, 90-minute presentations are offered at various locations throughout the city to residents, businesses and students.

Since June 2008, more than 3,200 people have been trained in this lifesaving technique. Bystander CPR rates have also doubled to nearly 50% within the city of Scottsdale.

Public Access Defibrillation Program

Time is of the essence in combating sudden cardiac death. CPR alone often isn't enough. Most victims are in a condition called Ventricular Fibrillation. If shocked with an Automated External Defibrillator (AED) within 3 minutes, survival rates can be as high as 74%. Placing AEDs in locations of public access can make a difference between life and death.

In an effort to become a "Heart Safe Community," Scottsdale Fire Department, in partnership with PMT Ambulance, implemented a Public Access Defibrillation (PAD) program. The PAD program is the latest in the line of tools developed to combat sudden death in a public setting. Automated External Defibrillators (AEDs) were donated to the city and installed in numerous city buildings, public gathering areas, and police cars. Free training was also provided to more than 600 city employees, including approximately 300 police officers.



Volunteer Program

Scottsdale Fire Department has approximately 90 active volunteers who provide services to the community and support the work of Fire Department staff.

Volunteer duties include teaching lifesaving techniques, visiting seniors to check for tripping and falling hazards, teaching children fire safety, staffing information tables at special events, delivering items to fire stations, and other administrative duties. In the summer, middle and high school youth volunteers help teach safety programs to children and teens through the city's Youth Corps program.

Since November 2007, volunteers have donated more than 11,800 hours to the Scottsdale Fire Department.

Thanks to the time, effort, and skill of these volunteers, lives are being improved, money is saved, and department staff is able to fulfill additional job responsibilities.

Emergency Management

The Emergency Management/Homeland Security (EMHS) Division ensures the on-going safety of our city through the testing and implementation of emergency response plans and development of community partnerships.

The city of Scottsdale has actively participated in drills designed to test emergency crisis response protocols at local, regional, and national levels. These types of training activities have helped develop the security framework to ensure a safe environment for patrons attending Scottsdale's signature events such as the Waste Management Open and Barrett-Jackson Collector Car Event.

In October 2007, a Terrorism Liaison Officer program was implemented to enhance the city's ability to communicate with federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies. EMHS also initiated the process for developing a comprehensive Continuity of Operations (COO) and Continuity of Government (COG) plans for Scottsdale, which provide the structure to continue providing essential city functions in the case of a catastrophic event.

Charity Events

To "show caring and compassion to others" is one of the city's core values. The Fire Department is committed to giving back to the community and helping those in need year-round.

The largest charity event held annually is the Holiday Toy Drive to benefit the U.S. Marines Toys for Tots Program and the Paiute Neighborhood Center. Thousands of new, unwrapped toys and gifts are collected at Scottsdale Fire Stations and at the "Ride for Toys" event. A new event called "Flapjacks at the Firehouse" was introduced in 2009 as a kick-off to the Toy Drive season with an emphasis on gifts for teens and infants, two age groups that typically receive fewer donations.

Additional charity efforts by the department have included collecting new and gently used shoes for the non-profit organization Soles for Souls, canned food for the Vista Del Camino Food Bank, and medical supplies for Project CURE, that were sent to Haiti following the massive earthquake in January 2010.



Media Relations & Public Outreach

A positive working relationship with community and local news media is important for developing new partnerships, programs and reinforcing of key safety messages.

The Fire Department has coordinated hundreds of stories and features highlighting public safety programs and activities along with coverage of day-to-day emergency response and significant incidents.

In an effort to educate the media on the unique dangers of brush and wild land fires, three Media Wildfire Academies were conducted at north Scottsdale fire stations. Local reporters and journalists learned about fire behavior, specialized tools and equipment, prevention, and defensible space.

The department also recognized a number of outstanding citizens for their lifesaving efforts: two men saved a person's life by performing CPR and using an AED after he collapsed on a treadmill in a fitness center; a 10-year-old California girl pulled a hearing-impaired man from the bottom of a resort swimming pool and alerted bystanders to call 911; a 15-year-old teen found and pulled his 15-month cousin to safety from a backyard pond; and a female police officer and construction foreman performed CPR on a 47-year-old man in sudden cardiac arrest at a job site.

Additional forms of public outreach include providing safety brochures and information at various community and public safety events, the department's Web site, and a quarterly show on CityCable 11 called "Fired Up" that features various department programs and safety tips.

Long-term Planning

Scottsdale Fire Department continually seeks improvement through long-term planning. Two key documents—the Five-Year Strategic Plan and Standards of Response Coverage—set service level objectives and provide a roadmap for organizational growth.

These planning documents were initially created to provide direction as a new organization and established baseline service level objectives. As the department approached its five-year anniversary, the Strategic Plan was updated through a collaborative process involving labor and management to set priorities, goals and objectives for the next five years.

The Standards of Coverage document, which provides a rational and systematic way of looking at the emergency services, will be updated during the 2010/11 fiscal year to match our growth and experience in the past five years.

The first City of Scottsdale Public Safety Strategic Plan was also developed in 2009 in an effort to establish a collaborative public safety culture, strengthen communications, integrate training and improve efficiencies between the Police and Fire Departments.



Scottsdale Fire Department By the Numbers

	FY 05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10
Total Emergency Calls	23,952	22,408	23,172	23,953	23,996
Total Medical Calls	15,156	15,119	16,085	16,761	17,083
Fire Investigations	55	34	41	53	53
Fire Fatalities	0	1	1	1	0
Civilian Fire Injuries	7	1	5	1	5
Total Fire Property Damage	\$6,833,747	\$8,717,476	\$9,233,669	\$7,587,023	\$5,628,742
Property Saved	\$160,767,522	\$129,087,374	\$52,035,099	\$66,981,236	\$59,726,497
Average Travel Time (min:sec)	4:19	4:15	4:21	4:23	4:28
Number of Apparatus	28	28	28	30	30
Sworn Personnel	233	239	245	238	239
Civilian Personnel	26	29	29	25	25
Public Interactions (school visits, station visits, ridealongs, special events and static displays)	95,562	102,218	96,889	184,541*	102,177
Car Seat Installations	102	558	686	668	611
CPR Certifications Awarded	338	577	312	321	351
Volunteer Hours	-	-	945	4,110	6,777
Building Inspections	10,680	9,857	9,466	8,556	8,575
Plan Reviews	4,503	4,381	4,019	3,176	2,575
Fire Safety Permits	Not Available	314	320	324	241
FY 05-06 Adopted Budget	\$26,649,855				
FY 06-07 Adopted Budget	\$30,355,794				
FY 07-08 Adopted Budget	\$32,354,253				
FY 08-09 Adopted Budget	\$33,242,606				
FY 09-10 Adopted Budget	\$28,711,945				

*Figure includes 130,000 Emergency Preparedness magnets mailed to Scottsdale residents.

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